REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,203.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 24, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	15
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
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Ten lines, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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In the Maláve Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable the special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied by Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Refer to 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. A. Perry, R.N., as above from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 3rd June. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 20 First-class Passengers and 18 Second-class.

The Vessel with Cargo and Passengers will leave Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, but Passengers leaving Bombay by the steamer of Monday the 31st May, will be in time for her, at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 19th May 1875. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, OUJAREE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,089 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	May 1875.	Leave BUSREH	June 1875.
„ Kurrachee	1	„ Fao	16
„ Gwadur	3	„ Bushire	18
„ Jask	5	„ Bunder Abbas	22
„ Bunder Abbas	6	„ Muscat	24
„ Linga	8	„ Kurrachee	29
„ Bushire	10		July 1875.
„ Fao	12	Arrive BOMBAY	2
Arrive BUSREH	15		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. G. C. Stavrakis, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 24th May 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S.S. INDIA, 1,089 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. AVA, 2,600 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander J. Paterson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 27th May, 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	May 1875.	Leaves Madras	June 1875.
„ Carwar	29	„ Mooliapatam	12
	June	„ Coconada	13
„ Nerakel	2	„ Visagapatam	14
„ Tuticorin	4	„ Bimlipatam	16
„ Columbo	5	„ Gopalpore	15
„ Negapatam	8	„ False Point	16
„ Pondicherry	9	Arrives CALCUTTA	18

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Amboyna, Palapoe, and Macassar Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY THURSDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. MALACCA, 502 Tons, 70 H. P., Commander H. I. Guy, R.N.R., as above on THURSDAY, the 27th May 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Rurnee.	Dwarkar.
Boria.	Malwan.
Ratnagherry.	Vingorla.
Jeytapore.	Goa (Panjim) and
Vizadroog.	Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR, COMPTA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

ON WEDNESDAY, AT 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, W. Ashton Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on WEDNESDAY next, the 26th May at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder:—

Rurnee.	Vingorla.
Ratnagherry.	Goa (Panjim)
Jeytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	Compta.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 26th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	28	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st of June 1875.
PERSIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st of July, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street,

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	
				May.
KHIVA	C. G. Perrins	2609	450	26th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1584	200	31st—Suez, &c.
				June.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2932	450	4th—Southampton.
CHINA	G. Brooks	2010	400	11th—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gibson	2723	450	18th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2383	400	25th—Suez, &c.
				July.
AUSTRALIA	J. Murray	3648	600	2nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, May 12, 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 31st May 1875, at 3 P.M., from Managon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. VENETIA, (2,736 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain W. C. Angove, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed on the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 15th May 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th May 1875.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE S. S. COLUMBIAN, 2,283 Tons, 500 H.P., Captain W. Bonnie, will be despatched for Hongkong, on TUESDAY, 25th May, calling at Singapore.

GEO. F. HENRY,

Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 17th May 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To Sail positively on the 27th May)

THE powerful Steamer MACEDONIA, 2,273 Tons, 406 H. P., nominal, will be despatched for Liverpool, about the 27th May. The Steamer carries a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and also exceptionally good accommodation for Twenty-two Second-class Passengers.

The Macedonia averaged 10½ knots on the outward voyage and may be depended upon to make a quick passage home.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Fare to Liverpool	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
„ Suez	350	200

The Macedonia will be followed by the

TRINACHIA ... 2,107 Tons, 421 H.P., about 8th June.
EUROPA ... 2,277 „ 454 „ „ 2th June

and other Steamers at regular intervals.

For passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 6th May 1875. Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL. TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 30TH MAY.

THE fine Screw Steamer PALESTINE, 2,867 Tons, 300 H. P., Classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's will be despatched as above. She has superior accommodation for 25 1st Class Passengers and will make the run in 30 days. For Passage, &c., apply to

KING, KING & Co.,

4, Church Lane.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 9, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms:—

10	Bales Grey Shirtings.
5	Cases Steam Prints.
2	„ White Linen.
2	„ Brown Duck.
2	Bales 7 lbs. Grey T. Cloth.
6	„ Grey Drabets.
10	„ American Drill.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Richly Carved Blackwood Furniture, best plated Glass and Porcelain-wares, a first-class Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by C. H. Schroder, a first-class Open Carriage, by Kesteven, a pair of handsome Bay Arab Carriage Horses, Child's Pony, Double Barrelled Breech and Muzzle Loading Guns, Garden Water Engine by Warner and Sons, Patent English Garden Roller, Iron Watering Cart, Wines, Stores, a choice collection of English Roses, Ferns, Orchids and other Valuable Plants, &c., &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 29th day of May instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., of James A. F. Mackintosh, Esq., full particulars whereof will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be printed, and the above will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 24th May 1875.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SHOLAPOREE-KHANDEISHEE LINSEED.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Warehouse of Thacker Vishram Aroojee, at Varnee Gadee, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Khinjee Ruttonsi, by order of the said Thacker Vishram Aroojee:—

1,091 Cwts. Sholaporee-Khandeishee Linseed.

Terms Cash.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, a mahogany full-sized slab bed first class billiard table by "John Bennett and Co." of London, billiard lamp, a firstrate mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, (in excellent order), lamps, carpets, a few books, &c., at the Bungalow lately vacated by Messrs. Deschamp and Co., Malabar Hill.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed by the Administrator of the Estate and Effects of the late Mr. C. R. Ovans, C.S., to sell by public auction at the abovenamed place, the valuable household furniture, glassware, di-ar, Jessamine, sea-service, plated hotwater & vegetable dishes, cruet and egg frames, salver, toast rack, candlesticks, spoons and forks, knives, teacots, mugs, and the carved furniture comprising 6 sets of cane tables, sideboard, chairs, teapoys, carved circular and pier tables, chiffoniers, conversation and occasional couches, easy and reclined chairs, whatnots, drawing room and low chairs, a mahogany full-toned square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a first class instrument, a handsome mahogany slate-bed billiard table with balls, cues, sets of pool and pyramid balls, &c., complete, by John Cramond and Co., and lights for the same, billiard lamp, iron painted bedstead, wardrobes, clothes and gown presses, campcots, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, toilette glasses, plate d one, and four light hanging argand lamps with drops, rich carpets, japanned duplex wall lamps, sundry clothes, books, a lot of juggler's things, dispense and other articles.

Catalogues of full particulars are published, and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th May 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of most Valuable Collection of Choice Plants in Tubs and Pots, next to Hope Hall Hotel, Managon.

On THURSDAY, the 27th and FRIDAY, the 28th inst, at 6-30 A.M. precisely each day, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co., are instructed to submit to sell by Public Auction the most Valuable Collection of Choice Plants in Tubs and Pots, at Managon, next door to Hope Hall Hotel, the same consisting of

Araucaria Excelsa Cunninghami, Rondeletia, Catechea, Daliacamphia, Rosea, excellent variety of Begonia Geranium, Roses, Cypress, Plumbago, Mango, Oranges, Creepers bearing White, Pink and Red Flowers, Rouphin Grata, Cordes, Sebastins, Johnsia Asoka, Largestramia Indica, Solanm, Roupelli, Jussica, China, Singapore, Bombay, English and Persian Roses, and Moss Roses, Persian figs, Cassia, Nutmeg, and several other varieties of rich garden plants.

1 Fire Engine.
1 Double Cylinder force pump, can be worked by steam or hand with fly-wheel.
1 Addie's Patent Wheel Bullock Cart
1 Bullock Cart.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, carriages, horses, ponies, shc buffaloe, two mahogany pianos, &c., &c., at No. 75, Ridge Road, in corner of Harkness Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M. precisely, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by public auction at his residence the very valuable and handsome household carved neat furniture, &c., the property of J. Woolcke, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glass-ware, Dinner Dessert and Tea services, plated ware comprising Tea sets, cruets and pickle frames, hotwater curry dishes, toast racks, bread baskets, reading lamps, 1 case of plated spoons and forks, 1 case of Dessert Knives and forks, a set of Mahogany Telescopic dining Tables, side-board, Blackwood neat carved drawing room Table, conversation couches, drawing room chairs, book shelf, reclining and sofa couches, autumn chiffoniers, canup Tables Dressing and washing Tables, Towel Horse, dressing glasses, two mahogany large size pianofortes one by Collard, and Collard, the other by Broadwood and Sons, Large Pictures in maple frames, carpets, Table cover, Table and Hanging Argand and Kerosene oil lamps, breech-loading double-barrel gun with apparatus, complete, one double-barrel gun complete with apparatus, pistles, china mattings, coir rugs, centre piece, nice flowers, long arm Easy chairs, Dispense Tables, cooking vessels, &c.

At 2 P.M.

1 English built open carriage with a pair of horses and Harness.
1 Pelanquin shigram.
2 Ponies.
1 She buffaloe.

The property will be on view three days previous to the day of sale and the catalogues will be published.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th May 1875.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 P.M., at Carnac Bunder, on account of the concerned:—

269 Bales damaged Cotton of different marks Landed ex S. S. King Arthur.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance before delivery.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th May 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT VITHALWADDY.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 4 P.M., on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Achratbai, widow, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Gunputrao Pandoorungjee.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Khuterwaddy Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvee, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 140, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 39, containing by admeasurement 388 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: on or towards the east by the public passage called the Khuterwaddy Lane, on or towards the west by the house and compound of Thukoor Lukhmidas Viram, on or towards the north by the house of Vithoba Pandurungjee, and on or towards the south by the house of Bapoobhut Bajubhut Sinlay

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th May 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12

Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10

Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The Office of the above Company has been REMOVED from Sha-joo Hussajee Street, No. 23, Mandvee Bunder, to ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, No. 33.

ધરમશી પુનજાભાઈ & કો.

i. e DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY & CO.,

Bombay, 22nd May 1875. Agents.

THE MAZAGON COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The Office of the above Company has been REMOVED from Shamjee Hussajee Street, No. 23, Mandvee Bunder, to ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, No. 33.

ધરમશી પુનજાભાઈ & કો.

i. e. DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY & CO.,

Bombay, 22nd May 1875. Agents.

IRISH LINEN TABLE FURNITURE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

(Continued from last Friday's Paper.)

NO. 433½, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2½ yards wide, 4½ yards long, Small Pattern, Centre of Rosebuds and Vine Leaves, with Border of Vine Leaves and Forget me Nots, Rs. 30.

NO. 195½, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2½ yards wide, 4½ yards long, Heart's Ease Centre, with Pretty Border of Heart's Ease, Roses, and Poppies, Rs. 37-8.

NO. 183½, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2½ yards wide, 4½ yards long, Moss Rosebud and Pink Centre, with Handsome Scroll Border of Water Lillies and Grecian Edge, Rs. 35.

NO. 559½, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2½ yards wide, 4½ yards long, very Pretty Centre of Fern Leaves and Dog Roses and very Pretty Border of Fancy Flowers, Rs. 35.

NO. 21, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2⅞ yards wide, 4½ yards long, two very Handsome Centre Medallions of Vases filled with Fruit and Flowers, with Handsome Border of long Grass and Vine Leaves, Rs. 40.

NO. 182⅝, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2½ yards wide, 4½ yards long, Grecian Stripes, 2 inches wide, with full blown Roses and Handsome Border of Vine Leaves, Passion Flowers and Convolvuli, Rs. 35.

NO. 566½, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2½ yards wide, 4½ yards long, Centre of Wheat Ears, with Border of small Medallions and Fancy Flowers, Rs. 27-8.

NO. 344, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2½ yards wide, 6 yards long, Fleur de Lys Centre, with Broad Flowered Scroll and Medallion Border, Rs. 30.

NO. 371, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2½ yards wide, 6 yards long, Fancy Flowered Centre, with Broad Border of Passion Flowers and Leaves, Rs. 40.

NO. 139, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2½ yards wide, 6 yards long, Small Vine Leaf Centre, with Handsome Border of Cornucopiæ of Fruit and Flowers, Rs. 40.

NO. 224½, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2½ yards wide, 6 yards long, Small Pattern Centre of various Flowers, with very Handsome Border of Flowers and Leaves, Rs. 40.

NO. 37, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2½ yards wide, 6 yards long, Small Leaf Centre, with very Rich Border of Roses, Buds, Passion and other Flowers, Rs. 35.

NO. 182⅝, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2½ yards wide, 6 yards long, two inch wide, Grecian Striped Centre, with Handsome Running Flowered Border, Rs. 40.

NO. 117, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2½ yards wide, 6½ yards long, Running Vine and Creeper Centre, with Handsome Border of Roses, Fuschias, Lillies and other Flowers, Rs. 55.

NO. 457, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2½ yards wide, 6½ yards long, Centre of 4 Large Medallions surrounded by Water Lillies and Handsome Border to Match, Rs. 50.

NO. 507, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2½ yards wide, 8 yards long, Centre of 6 Large Medallions surrounded by Small Flowers, with Border of Medallions of Vases of Flowers, Rs. 48.

NO. 243, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2½ yards wide, 8 yards long, Centre of Large and Small Fern Leaves, with Handsome Border to Match, Rs. 65.

NO. 194½, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2½ yards wide, 8½ yards long, Vine Leaf Centre, with Border of ves, pretty Leaves and Flowers, Rs. 70.

NO 3555, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2½ yards wide, 9½ yards long, Small Vine Leaf Centre with Border of very pretty Leaves and Flowers, Rs. 75.

NO. 3555, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2½ yards wide, 9½ yards long, Large Vine Leaf Pattern Centre, with Handsome Scroll Border, Rs. 150.

NO. 3553, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 3 yards wide, 3 yards long, very Handsome Fruit and Flower Centre, with very Rich Border to Match, Rs. 85.

NO. 17 DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 3 yards wide, 3½ yards long, very Handsome Fruit and Flower Centre, with very Rich Border to Match, Rs. 40.

NO. 4593, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 3 yards wide, 10 yards long, well-covered Running Pattern of Flowers, with Handsome Border to Match, Rs. 120.

NO. 218, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 3 yards wide, 10 yards long, Handsome Flowered Centre, surrounded with Bouquets of Flowers and very pretty Border of Large Leaves and Flowers to Match, Rs. 150.

COMMUNION TABLE CLOTHS.

NO. 4595, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2 yards wide, by 3 yards 1 ng, very appropriate Ecclesiastical Device, Rs. 35.

NO. 4596, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2 yards wide, by 3½ yards long, very appropriate Ecclesiastical Device, Rs. 40.

Damask Napkins for Communion Service to Match, 1 yards square, Rs. 4-8 each.

Damask Slip for Communion Service to Match, 1 yard wide 1¼ yards long, sold per yard.

MASONIC TABLE CLOTH,

NO. 601, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2½ yards wide, 6 yards long, Regular Masonic Device Pattern, Rs. 55.

Damask Napkins to Match 1 yards square per dozen, 27-8.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,

8 & 9, CHURCH-GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATHERAN.

TO LET, "THE REST" (late BAR COTTAGE), from 25th May up to 19th June. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

RESIDENCES IN HORNBY ROW.

TWO FLOOR of a HOUSE in Hornby Row, Rs. 100. Second Floor, Rs. 90. First Floor, Rs. 80. Two more for Rs 110 and 60. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

A DESIRABLE SPACIOUS PREMISES in Rampart Row, near the High Court, Rent Rs. 35, well adapted for a Solicitor's Office.

Another entire HOUSE in Meadow Street, a minute's walk to the new High Court. The premises has Eight Rooms, Bathrooms and Cook-room. Rent only Rs. 150. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

MIDDLE COLABA.

A NEWLY-BUILT BUNGALOW on the west side facing the sea. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

OFFICE ROOMS in Meadow Street for Rs. 20 and 18. A GODOWN underneath for Rs. 15. A SHOP in Hornby Row for Rs. 75. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

A RESIDENCE in Meadow Street for Rs. 20. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

ANOTHER RESIDENCE in Meadow Street at Rs. 35. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE

28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

J. NEUBERG.

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY, MR. NEUBERG WOULD RECOMMEND SMOKERS TO NOTE.

REGALIA BRITTANICA	Per Box of	50	Rs. 13
REINA VICTORIA	do.	100	„ 21
LA MOSCOVITA	do.	50	„ 6
LA FLOR	do.	50	„ 6
KINGS	do.	50	„ 6
EL INCOMPARA	do.	100	„ 10
LA VIRIATO	do.	100	„ 9

MANILLA CIGARS.

CAVITES No. 2.

An exceptionally fine parcel of the above just to hand per s. s. Khiva.

Rs. 65 per 1000.
Rs. 7 per 100.

In original case of 10,000...Rs. 60 per 1,000.

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE TRADE.

Intending purchasers are recommended to make EARLY APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BAINDOL'S MEDITERRANEAN SALT.

By means of which a Sea Bath may be obtained at any time. It is much recommended for its bracing effects, and for its remedial properties in many tropical complaints.

Per 7lbs. Bag, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of these valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as EYE GLASSES, COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c., and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight*. Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver.* The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise-shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Plain Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.

Horse-shoe Spectacles; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.

Spoon-shape Spectacles; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.

Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—Just received, ex s. s. Batavia, superior Italian Vermouth WINE at moderate price. Apply to Godownkeeper, C. GRONDONA, 9 Hummum Street. Bombay, 22nd May, 1875.

BASS' BEER, bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS.—The Phrenologist having arrived in port, Registered Orders can be supplied on application to the Undersigned. Quarts Rs. 8-8; Pints, Rs. 5-12.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.

FOR SALE,—Superior Himalayan KUMAON TEAS in 1 lb. packets, at Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 2-4 per lb. Apply D. P. BATHA & Co., 9, Hummum Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 28th and 29th instant, in honor of the QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 20th May 1875.

PATENT RUBBER SEALS.

THESE SEALS are now supplied through Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay. Seals with moveable Dates, adapted for 10 or more years, at an extra cost.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE ACBAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY. (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that as no QUORUM of SHAREHOLDERS was formed at the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, advertised to be held THIS DAY, at 1 P.M., at the Regi-tered Office of the Company, No. 23, Shamjee Hassajee Street, the same has been ADJOURNED to MONDAY, the 24th instant, to be held at the same time and same place.

RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY,

Secretary and Treasurer.

No. 26, Shamjee Hassajee Street, Bombay, 17th May 1875.

NOTICE TO MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS & MERCHANTS.

BEST KEROSENE OIL.

Just arrived per American Barque "Edward Keddor," 11,500 cases pure and best refined KEROSENE OIL, in patent screw nozzle tins, Jenny and Beacon Brand, expressly manufactured for India, and Fire Test 120 degrees and upwards certified by the State Inspector of the City of Boston, quality guaranteed. Tins warranted to contain full quantity of 3 gallons Oil. For Sale, apply to

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,

No. 7, Buildings Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS, for particulars apply to

A. H. BULL,

Sahebgunge, via Lickree Gully.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE.—The DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. (equivalent to Rupees Thirty per Share) DECLARED at the ELEV

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 22ND MAY, 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market maintains the same depressed condition which has characterised it for some time past, yesterday's sales reaching 10,000 and to-day's only 6,000 bales. Nominal spot prices are unaltered, but arrivals are again lower and in some descriptions there is evidently a disposition to "bear" the market as there are sellers of Surats at rates which will barely cover first cost on this side. Reuter quotes Good Fair Oomras, May shipment, Canal, at; 5¼ Fully Good Fair Oomra, May shipment, Canal, at 5¼; Fully Good Fair Dholleras, May shipment, Cape, 6d.; and from private sources we learn that there are sellers of Fair Dholleras, May shipment, Canal, at 5 3/16d. per lb.

Owing to the Whitsuntide holidays quiet markets were to be expected during the past week under any circumstances, but with a stock in Liverpool of 990,000 bales, the only wonder is that prices have not given way to a much greater extent, as however sound future prospects may appear, there must always be some weak holders when supplies are so exceptionally heavy. The American receipts continue very small, and it is now evident, from the consistent falling off, that the total crop is likely to be within 3,850,000 bales, but the undue proportion of shipments to Liverpool will, in the meantime, prevent the reduction in the total supply from exercising the influence it would have done had the Continent taken the same proportion as last year, while favourable reports of the new crop may come in time to prevent any improvement in prices when stocks begin to be reduced.

The visible supply of cotton in and afloat for the U. K. compares with last week and the corresponding date last year as follows :—

	1875	Last week	1874
Stock in Liverpool.....	990,000	966,000	787,110
,, London.....	196,750	169,500	137,750
American afloat.....	130,000	140,000	238,000
East Indian ,, ...	330,000	300,000	433,000
	1,516,750	1,509,500	1,595,860
Price of Mid-Orleans	8 1 16d.	8 1-16d.	8¼d.
,, Fair Dhollera.....	5¼d.	5¼d.	5¼d.
	2 13-16d.	2 13-16d.	3d.

The American figures to date are as follows :—

	1875	1874	1873
Weeks' receipts	18,000	24,000	34,000
,, Exports to U. K....	34,000	15,000	37,000
,, ,, Continent...	24,000	10,000	3,000
Total receipts, since 1st Sept.	3,367,000	3,640,000	3,373,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	1,615,000	1,672,000	1,618,000
,, Continent	768,000	932,000	722,000
Stocks at the ports	378,000	398,000	352,000

The Manchester Piece Goods Market was closed yesterday, Reuter's list of unaltered prices being merely nominal.

The London general produce markets showed no change of any kind. In yesterday's message Reuter reported money in active demand, but looking to the character of Thursday's Bank return, and to the fact of £379,000 having been paid into the Bank weeks, there seems little reason to apprehend any advance in the rate of discount. Consols this morning are still quoted at 94¼ and French Rentes at 103¾, which are further indications of general confidence.

Bar Silver in London yesterday afternoon was quoted as 56d., a decline of ¼d per oz. in two days, and this added to the other influences already at work here in the shape of easier money and rapidly contracting trade requirements, has induced a further fall of 1/16d in STERLING EXCHANGE. Even at the reduction, however, the amount of bills offering is most limited, and but for the fact that the demand for Bank paper is equally small, it would be difficult to say how much further rates might give way. As it is they are unquestionably weak, and looking to the small extent of business to be done now before the actual close of the season, we may consider that the downward movement now commenced is likely to be carried on until we reach something like the permanent level for the monsoon. What that may be it is most difficult to say, but we question if general opinion would not be inclined to put it as more likely to be under than over 1s. 9d for demand Bank Bills. We quote to-day :—

Bank Bills on demand	Is. 9 13/16d.....	per rupee
Do 6 months' sight	Is. 10 5/16d.....	,,
Credits 3 do	Is. 10 5/16d.....	,,
Documents 3 do	Is. 10 1/32d.....	,,

On Calcutta there is no change to notice. There are buyers but no sellers of demand at par, and of 60 days' sight at 1 per cent discount. GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very firm at for Fours Rs. 102½; Fours and a half Rs. 103¾; Fives and a half, Rs. 109¾.

In SHARES there has been very little doing to-day, and as a rule values are unchanged. Spinning Shares are rather quieter. Sassoon Press have advanced to Rs. 565, and Bombay Burmah Trading to Rs. 1,650.

Cotton is in the same position as we have had to report it for some days back. Business is much obstructed by the arrival of the Bhownugger and Dhollera boats, but otherwise the market is very dull and prices are quite Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower. Receipts yesterday were exceptionally small, only 5,001 bales, so that the total for the week is only 81,439 bales against 71,452 last week and 69,258 bales for the corresponding week of the years of the total since 1st September is now 6,108 bales behind the same period last season, but if the Dhollera boats come in as they ought to do next week this deficiency will be more than made up as the quantity for the coming week in 1874 was only 50,293 bales.

FREIGHTS to day have been very steady although not active. For Steamers £1-15-0 to £1-16-3 are the current quotations. Wooden sailing ships £1-15-0 and Iron £2-7-6 to £2-10 per ton for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS are unaltered. The depression is still very marked and there is almost nothing doing from first hands in any description.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. Value per sh.	Paid up.	Last div. dend.		Cash Rated p Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,00	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	55
22,000	1,000	all	71p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	1,000	all	7½p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	725
5,35	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
30,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	275
40,000	2614	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	121 80
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	163
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	107
80,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

18(	5,06(	2,85(	100p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,603
200	2,000	1,100	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	700
100	80	all	18p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.....	630
250	1,000	200.00	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
300	2,00	11,000	2.0p.c	Apollo Press Co.....	3, 0
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary.....	635
155	50	all	60p.c	Berar Company (New) ..	570
200	2,00(	all	200p.c	Bombay Press Co.....	1,350
200	500	all	50p.c	Do New.....	350
1,60	100	all	10p.ct	Broach Cotton Co	140
400	1,500	all	97½p.c	Carwar Company.....	850
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.....	130
500	1,200	all	175p.c	Colaba Press Co.....	3,800
500	50	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
350	1,00(	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,125
150	2,50(	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	2,450
300	2,00(	2,00(	15 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Co	3.0
200	500	all	160 p.c	French Press Co	400
1150	...	1,40	100 p.c	Imperial Press Co.....	400
3125	400	80	60 p.c	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	440
600	2,00(	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf Co ,Ld	1,500
120	...	1,50	250 p.c	Princeof Wales Press....	1,100
200	500	all	100 p.c	Sassoon Press Co.....	565
400	50	750	135 p.c	Scinde Press Co.....	550
10(	1,00(	750	...	Scindeand Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	800
15(	850	all	12 p.ct	Vin. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,00(	...	100p.c	Volkart's. United Press Co.	900

Per share for the half year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	6	Colaba Land Co.....	1,220
7,500	150	150	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	115
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.c.	Mazagon Land	725
6,000	1,400	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	240

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100	Alexandre Spinning	1,225
800	2,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,275
220	2,000	500	...	Shownuggur M. & P. Co	1,700
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,090
2250	150	150	10p	Broach Mills.....	130
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	980
2,500	2,00(	all	100p.c	Dharumsey Spinning....	1,225
1,500	1,250	all	100p.c	Fleming S. & W. Co ...	1,005
1,400	1,000	all	100p.c	Great Eastern	1,115
700	1,000	all	60p.c	Hindustan S. & W. Co...	1,010
120	1,000	all	100p.c	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,115
...	...	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,130
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning.....	950
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	925
2,500	1,000	all	...	Manockji Petit's.....	1,120
1,000	1,000	all	100p.c	Morarjee Spinning	1,130
4,000	625	all	50p.c	Oriental	675
600	1,250	350	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,000	1,000	200p.c	Soonderdas Spinning....	1,105
500	1,000	250	31p.c	Do. do. 1/4 share	276

For share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date Liquidation.		
25,000	200	1874	...	Bank of Bombay .....
20,000	100	1874	...	Bank of China .....
20,000	250	1874	...	Eastern India Bank ....

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th May as compared with that for 11th May :—

Liabilities.	11th May. Rs.	A.	P.	18th May. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	2,20,00,000	0	0	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,66,225	13	1	16,05,225	13	1
Treasury Balances	3,74,87,598	11	5	3,87,77,111	4	10
Total Deposits	1,95,15,4.0	5	5	1,86,05,817	1	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	2,66,626	0	7	2,28,300	9	11
Sundries	8,90,310	1	8	9,22,416	10	11
	Rs. 8,17,60,541	0	2	Rs. 8,22,01,571	8	1

Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities....	1,45,29,854	15	1	1,41,05,297	8	9
Loans on Govt. securities.	77,87,871	3	5	79,42,400	13	2
Credits on ditto ,,	80,29,271	7	6	82,16,677	13	3
Bills discounted.....	2,29,30,389	9	5	2,31,92,289	6	1
Dead Stock	10,76,677	13	11	10,76,198	5	0
Stamps	12,035	15	5	11,746	14	5
Balances with other Banks	7,27,709	7	11	7,84,863	1	0
Sundries	21,670	6	3	27,637	11	9
Bullion	62,643	9	9	51,526	14	0
Cash at Head Office	97,81,142	6	8	1,13,74,472	7	0
Do. at Branches	1,67,51,384	1	3	1,51,77,460	9	8
	Rs. 8,17,60,541	0	2	8,22,01,571	8	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship RICHARD RYLAND, 1,390 tons, Captain D. Melville, with sail to-day for Bremenhaven, with a cargo of 8,764 bales cotton and 400 cwts bones.

THE s. s. OONUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and thirty-seven deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From-
22	Pehlwan (s).....	Nacoda	Aden, May 10.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Emilio Barabino ...	Thompson	Falmouth.
	Edward Kidder	Park	Calcutta.
	Oonun (s)	Baker.....	Coast and Goa

The ship Richard Ryland, Melville, to Bremenhaven obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The ship Phrenol gist, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

May.		
18	Rajpoo'ana (s)	Temple'on ...Bombay, April 21.
19	Sydney Eggers	Davison.....London, Jan 26.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
18	John Tennant (s) ...	.....	.....
19	Thibet (s).....	.....	.....
	D. of Buccleuch(s) ..	.....	.....
	City of Baltimore(s).	.....	.....
	Chusura	.....	.....
	Nagpore	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.		
19	Mary Stella	..... Pondicherry.
19	Baghdad (s)	..... Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 22.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta s 5 hhds portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.

Phrenologist 99 cases matches, Alcen Riebe and Co; 10 cases table salt, The L A & A Co.

Navarino s 50 barrels shots, Mahomedally Lookmanjee.

Yeddo s 10 cases cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s, 100 cases brandy, B and A Hormusjee; 25 cases champagne, Nesserwanjee Ausprunjee; 50 boxes brandy, Hajee Currim and Co; 84 cases cork, 600 cases champagne. 32 boxes claret, and 263 cases brandy, Norowjee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM GENOA.

Batavia s 14 cases sewing machines, C Zerrenner.

The following cases of wine and spirits were passed from the Custom House, from 17th to 22nd May 1875, by Cutler Palmer and Co viz :—

Cases.			
15 Claret	Per-Steamer India.		
6 Sherlstock	,,	,,	Yeddo.
5 Caracore	,,	,,	,,
40 Cognac	,,	,,	,,
150 Brandy	,,	,,	Borrowdale.
10 Brandy	,,	,,	Navarino.
10 Hhds of Brandy	,,	,,	Saladin.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bargany, 106 bales cotton, The L A and A Co.

Dreadnaught, 3672 cwts galls, Rowchand Maneckchund ; 65 bales cotton, Khimjee Lackmidass.

Louisa Fletcher, 100 bales cotton, Albert Kunkler and Co.

Stowell Brown, 125 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.

Cimeria, 194 bales cotton, S L Managhten ; 32 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.

Palestine s, 50 bales wool, Huridass Gangjee ; 65 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee ; 50 bales wool, Lildhur Govindjee ; 300 bales cotton, The L A and A Co ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 103 bales cotton, Henry Dods and Co ; 140 bales cotton, Jewraz Balloo.

Bellona s, 100 bales cotton, Lalbha Veerji ; 92 bales cotton, Toolsidass Morarjee : 44 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 100 bales cotton, HENRY DODS & CO.

Macedonia s, 50 bales wool, Cullianjee Govindjee ; 50 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee ; 200 bales cotton, Edward Latham and Co ; 230 bales cotton, Jewraz Balloo ; 100 bales cotton, Narrondas Chuttoorbhoy ; 225 bales cotton, The L A and A Co ; 140 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee & Co.

Cella s, 101 bales wool, Nurses Khuttow ; 42 bales wool, Hurridass Rutnsee ; 200 bales cotton, Peel Cassim and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Hurridass Gangjee ; 75 bales cotton, Narrondass Chuttoorbhoy.

Phrenologist 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Arthur s, 120 cwts coir yarn, Hurrilall Kassiram ; 82 bales cotton, Framjee Nooljee ; 189 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 53 bales cotton, Nathoo Mooljee ; 110 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Essac Esmail.

FOR LONDON.

Woodburn s, 7 bales hides, Rujubally Allirjia.

Khiva s, 8 bales hides, Abdool Rahman Ahmed ; 7 bales hides and skins, Suckoor Futtabhoy.

Agra s, 975 cwts rapeseed, Cullianjee Pittumber ; 260 cwts B horse, Haramun Noormahomed ; 1074 cwts soyrabollams, Mooljeebhoy Ganjee.

FOR HULL.

Trevanion, 1,125 cwts linseed, Heeranund Nundram ; 1,12 cwts linseed, Teerutbdas Lillaram.

FOR HAVRE.

Khiva s, 291 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Pearl of India, 9,000 cwts linseed, Ewart Latham & Co.

FOR BREMENHAVEN.

Richard Rylands, 50 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co's.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Boadicea s, 100 bales cotton, Albert Kunkler and Co ; 105 bales cotton, and 97 cwts gingelly seed, S Trebjee & Co

Batavia s, 438 cwts coffee, Austrian Trading Co ; 8044 cwts gingellyseed, Finlay Scott and Co ; 110 cwts wheat, Alcen Riebe & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Columbian s, 61 cwts sandelwood, Remcobhoy Hubibhoy ; 252 cwts fehmawn, Lodhabhoy Khakee ; 21 cwts M of P shells, and 50 cwts fanneleed, Marcally Nuthoo ; 20 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 266 cwts coplate ; Ebram Noordin and Co ; 27 cwts sharkfins, Fazoola Khakee ; 107 bales cotton, Lodhabhoy Chutto.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 21.

Pigou, Captain, Bombay Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee

Mackertich, Surg Major, Bengal 5th Punjaub Infantry, on furlough, from Abbottabad.

Algar, Major, Bengal 60th Rifles, on promotion, from Murree.

Pegel, Lieut Col, Bengal 5th Punjaub Cavalry, on leave, from Edwardesabad.

DEPARTURES—MAY 21.

Lyons, Lieut Col, Bombay 20th Regt N I, on duty, to Matheran.

Jayakar, Surg, Bombay Med Dept, to rejoin, to Muscat.

Keith-well, Major, Bombay 20th Regt N I, on leave, to Matheran.

Young, Captain, Bombay, 6th Bd R A, on leave, to Matheran.

MAY 22.

Turton, Lieut-Col, Madras 5th Regt, on leave, to Matheran.

Wood, Brig Genl, Bombay Brigade Staff, on duty, to Nusseerabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 22nd May 1875.

The Head Quarters of the Army will be established at Poona on the 7th Proximo.

All correspondence to be addressed accordingly.

With reference to G G O No 322, 21st ultimo, Bgdr Genl Phayre C B, is posted to the Nusseerabad Bd but will command the Bombay Dist during the absence of Bgdr Genl Gell on medical certificate.

With reference to G G O No 389, 13th Inst, Bgdr Genl Wood is posted to the Nusseerabad Bde during the absence of Bgdr Genl Gell on medical certificate.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that the following promotions and transfers of Officers of the Royal Artillery have been ordered :—

Capt and Brevet Maj A W Duncan 4th Bde, promoted Maj into the 29th Bde.

Lieut-T R Disney, A Bde, promoted Capt into B Battery 4th Bde, vice Duncan.

Capt R C Drysdale, 6th Bde, transferred to the Depot Bde.

Lieut J Day, 4th Bde, promoted Capt and posted to No 1 Battery 6th Bde.

Capt H I. Mitchell, 6th Bde, transferred to the Depot Bde.

Lieut E Wrighton, 13th Bde, promoted Capt and posted to No 2 Battery 6th Bde.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Regt L C—Capt J G Fagan, to retain the appointment of Adjt on promotion. Dated 4th March 1875.

4th Regt N I—Lieut and Adjt Genl, Poona Division of the Army, to officiate as Comdt, vice Col Wood appointed to the Brigade staff.

20th Regt N I—Capt W S Hore, 1st Wing Subaltern 25th N L I to be Adjutant.

Surgeons A F Adams and D N Parakh Indian Medical Dept, are placed on general duty, Bombay, with effect from the 5th Instant.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secy of State for India, on the 19th May 1875.

Major H R M Van Heythuysen, Staff Corps, Dy Assist Commissary Genl.

Major C J Anderson, Staff Corp, 2nd in Comd, 1st Regiment L C.

The undermentioned is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test :—

Serjeant H T V Jarratt, P W Dept.

Serjeant Thomas Dack, Barrack Dept, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, is remanded to his Regt in his present rank for discharge.

Orderly Room Serjt William Dowling Colaba Depot, 56th Regt is transferred to the Unattached List, from the 17th Feb 1875.

No 1751 Private Frederick O'Connor, 83rd Foot, is appointed Barrack Serjt and transferred to the Unattached List.

The Officer Comdg 3rd Hussars was authorized to issue 10 lbs of Lucerne daily in addition to the ordinary ration, to each of 20 young horses of the Regt, from the 1st to the 31st May 1875.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Assemblyar Station Order—Dated 26th April 1875, directing Lieut Col Glasspoole, 2nd in Comd, 4th Bdlee, to assume command of the Garrison as a temporary arrangement, from 29th Idem vice Col Phayre, C B ap ointed to the Brigade Staff.

19th Regt N I Regtl order, dated 12th May 1875, directing Lieut Fuller, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quarter Master in addition to his own duties, as a temporary arrangement, vice Capt Lloyd.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal horse Artillery—Veterinary Surgeon W H Kemp, (D Batty C Bde) to remain at Khandalla, for 30 days, from the 13th instant, extension, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps—Lieut A W Prendfoot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 9th N I, to Teetlul, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate.

Army Medical Dept—Surgeon J D Crowe to remain at Mahableshwur, from the 21st May to the 5th June, in ex cession, on medical certificate.

Indian Medical Dept—Surgeon D N Parakn, to Bombay, from date of departure for 30 days, on medical certificate.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.
(*Calcutta Gazette*, May. 19.)

Mr C Marshall, Colr of Customs and Conservator of the Port of Chittagong, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 31, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st June 1875, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr W Warden Asst Colr of Customs and Asst Conserv of the Port of Chittagong, is appointed to act as Colr of Customs and Conserv of the Port during the absence on leave, of Mr C Marshall or until further orders.

Mr Charles Theophilus Metcalfe is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code from the date of his being relieved of the office of Comr of the Patna Division.

Mr Henry Granville Sharp, B A, Actg Joint-Mag and Depy Colr Gya, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr George Abraham Greirson, Asst Mag and Colr Howrah, is allowed leave for 8 lean days, to enable him to attend the Higher Proficiency Examination in Bengali, to be held in Calcutta in July next.

The orders of the 15th March last, appointing Mr Robert Cornish to act as a Joint-Mag and Depy Colr of the second grade in Noakhea, will have effect from the 6th April 1875.

Mr Lucas Burnet Blacker King, Offg Asst and Collr of Maldah, is appointed to act in the first grade of Mags and Collrs.

Mr John Foster Stevens awarded to his acting appointment as a Joint-Mag and Depy Colr of the first grade, with effect from the 1st inst, being the date following the day of his making over charge of the P orce Magistracy.

Mr J S mael Armstrong, Mag and Collr of Poorea, having resumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 20th April 1875, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 15th March last is cancelled.

The services of Capt C O W Apperley are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, Military Dept, with effect from the 20th inst.

Mr G K Webster, Actg Joint-Mag and Depy Colr, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 for the purpose of acquiring lands in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr A J Elliott, C S, reported his departure from India preparatory to retirement on the 10th May 1875.

The grain accounts of the Dhurbhanga district having been closed, the services of Mr J H Biddulph, of the Accounts Dept, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, Financial Dept with effect from the 15th May 1875.

Mr H J H Fasson, C S, acted as Relief Officer of the Bindoll Circle, in the Dinagepore district, from the 7th March to the 30th Nov 1874.

Mr G B Havelock is appointed to act as an Asst Supt of Police, in the district of Nuddea.

Lt-Col William Robert Gordon, Dist Supdt of Police, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding 30 days, to enable him to rejoin his appointment on his return from furlough.

Surgn Gerald Bomford is appointed temporarily to do duty at the Presidency General Hospital.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 12th May 1875.

With reference to G. G. O. No, 838 of the 24th Aug 1874, and 483 of the 7th May 1875, Maj Genl C T. Chamberlain, C B. I., Persnal S C, is posted to the Oude division, and will proceed to Lucknow and assume command of that division on being relieved from his duties as President of the Stud Commission.

2 Brigadier Genl W. Olpherts, C B., V. C., R A, on being relieved at Lucknow by Maj Genl Chamberlain, will return to Bareilly, and re-assume command of the Rohilcund district.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Lahore Division order, dated the 4th May 1875, directing Bt-Col Hon'ble Percy C. S, commanding Moolta Fd, to assume command of the division, vice Maj Genl Sir C Reid, K C B, proceeded on sick leave.

Presidency Dist order, dated the 30th April 1875, directing Surgn C J H Warden, doing duty in the Presidency Genl Hospital, to proceed to Meerut Division and assume medical charge of the 25th N I.

Dated the 30th April 1875, directing Surgn J C Fullerton, doing duty in the Presidency Genl Hospital, to proceed to Deesa and assume medical charge of the left wing 16th N I, vice Surgn F C Ghose.

Rohilcund Dist order, dated the 1st May 1875, directing Col C B Barden, Commdt 45th N I, to assume command of the district, vice Col W A Armstrong 2nd Baltn 22nd Foot.

Umballa Bde order, dated the 30th April 1875, directing Col J Rose, 4th Bata Rifle Fy, to relieve Col W D Morgan, 32nd N I, from command of the station.

Mean Meer Bde order, dated the 28th April 1875, directing Surgn W Findlay, 11th Bengal Lancers, to assume medical charge of the 28th N I, in addition to his other duties, vice Sur n Maj A R Wynne, on promotion.

Dated the 3rd May 1875, directing Surgn R K McKay, recently arrived from China, to assume medical charge of the 25th N I, vice Surgn Maj F H O'Donel, M D, nominated to another appointment.

The following cancels the Brigade order of the 30th April last, confirmed in G O C C dated 3rd May 1875, p. 212, directing Surgn McKay to assume medical charge of the 25th N I, and re-intry.]

Dated the 5th May 1875, directing Colonel F W Swinley, R A, to assume command of the station, vice Maj Genl Sir C Reid, K C B.

Dated the 7th May 1875, directing Surgn C J H Warden to assume medical charge of the 26th N I.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR.
(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, May 22.)

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—

The Revd R Sharp, Chaplain of Mutra, three months' privilege leave with effect from the 20th of April, 1875.

Mr H G Keene, Dist and Sessions Judge, Agra, two months' privilege leave with effect from the 2nd May, 1875.

The Rev J W Young, Chaplain of Chunar, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 10th May, 1875, or subsequent date.

The untaken portion—viz, from 4th to 18th April, 1875, both dates inclusive—of the three months' leave granted to Surgn G G MacLaren, Civil Surgn, Dehra Dun, by Notification No. 41A, dated 20th January, 1875, is hereby cancelled.

Major the Lieut-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments and postings :—

Mr W Williams, Dist Supdt of Police, Muzaffarnagar having relieved Mr Davis on the temporary deputation, during Mr Williams' absence, Mr Davis to the Meerut Division, as Offg Assi t Dist Supt of Police.

Mr T R Wyer, Assis' Mag and Collr, Muzaffarnagar, to be an Assistant Settlement Officer, 3rd grade, and to be posted to Moradabad.

Mr P Wigram Mag, and Collr, Mutra, to officiate as Dist and Sessions Judge, Agra during the absence on privilege leave of Mr H G Keene, or until further orders.

Mr W S Brown, Joint Mag 1st grade, to officiate as Mag and Collr, Mutra, vice Mr P Wigram.

Mr John Charles Williams, C S, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of India Home Dept, to be posted as Asst Mag and Collr to the Saharanpur Dist.

His Honor the Lieut-Governor has been pleased to make the following promotions :—

Lieut-Col F W Dunbar, from date on which Lieut-Col F W Dunbar, Dist Supd of Police, retired from the service—

Capt C T Castle, Dist Supt of Police, from the 4th to the 3rd grade.

Local-Lieut R J Young, Dist Supdt of Police, from the 5th to the 4th grade.

Mr C E Yeatman, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, 1st grade, to be Dist Supdt of Police, 3rd grade.

Mr E Foster, Asst Dist Supt of Police, from the 2nd to the 1st grade ; and Mr P B Reid, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, to be Asst Dist Supt of Police, 1st grade, vice Foster promoted, and to be Asst Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade.

With effect from the date on which Local-Lt T J Ryves, Dist Supt of Police, proceeded on furlough—Mr R Waddington, Dist Supt of Police, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade during the absence on furlough of Mr T N Ryves, four months, and Capt C H Cantor, Dist Supt of Police, 4th grade, to officiate in the 3rd grade ; and Mr P Court, Dist Supt of Police, 5th grade, to officiate in the 4th grade.

With effect from the date on which Cl G Swiney, Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, proceeded on furlough—Capt Cantor, Dist Supt of Police, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade ; and Mr J W Williams, Dist Supt of Police, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade.

His Honor the Lieut-Govr is pleased to direct the following transfers :—

Mr J Ogilvie, Offg Assit Dist Supt of Police, from Farukhabad to Agra.

Mr T W Holderness, Assist Mag and Collr, from Fatehpur to Muzaffarnagar.

Mr W Irvine, Offg Joint Mag, 2nd grade from Saharanpur to Farukhabad.

Mr H F Mulock, Offg Joint Mag, 2nd grade, from Mainpuri to Aligarh.

His Honor the Lt-Govr has been pleased to make the following transfers :—

Mr W F Heath, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, from the Saharanpur Subdivision of the Meerut Provincial Division, to the charge of the Agra Provincial Division during the absence of Mr W Hall on leave on private affairs, or until further orders.

Mr A Sprenger, Ex Engr, 4th grade, from the Meerut to the Saharanpur Sub-division of the Meerut Provincial Division, vice Mr Heath.

Mr W E Parry, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, from the Aligarh to the Meerut Sub-division of the Meerut Provincial Division, vice Mr Sprenger.

Mr D E H Noyes, Ex Engr, 4th grade, from the Bulandshahr to the Aligarh Sub-division of the Meerut Provincial Division vice Mr W E Parry.

The following leave of absence on private affairs, under Rule VIII Chapter III of Leave Rules of 1856 is granted to Mr W Hall, Ex Engr, 1st grade, in charge of the Agra Provincial Division with effect from the 27th ultimo.

Three months' privilege leave is granted to Mr A H Mackenzie, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, in charge of the Jalaun Sub-division of the Jhansi Provincial Division, with effect from such date as he may avail himself thereof, after being relieved of the charge of his district.

Sub-conductor F J Ryan, Supervisor, 1st grade, is transferred from the Meerut Provincial Division to the Jhansi Sub-division of the Ku-saun Provincial Division.

Privilege leave for six weeks from the 20th instant is granted to Mr J S Beresford, Ex Engr, Anupshahr Branch, Ganges Canal, under section 21 of the New Absentee Rules.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE BARODA SUCCESSION.

BARODA, 22ND MAY.

The name of the new Gaekwar is not known yet, Jumnabaee not having performed the ceremony of adoption.

One of the claimants, named Morarao, brother of Sadasheorao, committed suicide this morning through disappointment.

ALLAHABAD, 23RD MAY.

Jumnabaee has chosen one of the three lads selected by the Government for the Baroda succession, and the installation will take place on the 27th instant, the earliest day considered propitious by the astrologers. The unsuccessful claimants to the *gadee* affirm their readiness to acknowledge the new Gaekwar and they abandon all idea of pushing their claims further.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER IN SIND.

KURRACHEE, 22ND MAY.

Mr. Keene is doing very well. His servant has been traced to Dadur, 40 miles from Sehwan, but he is still at large. Mr. Keene is only 21 years of age. Hecan give no reason for the attempt his servant has made on his life.

THE LATE FIRE AT PESHAWUR.

ALLAHABAD, 23RD MAY.

The Municipal Committee at Lahore have unanimously voted 1,000 rupees towards a fund being raised for the assistance of the vast number of sufferers by the recent disasterous fire at Peshawur. The calamity is one demanding public sympathy and aid, and it is suggested that other Municipal Committees should follow the good example.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

Sir Henry Davies' term of office is to be extended for one year from December next, the chief reason being the inconvenience of a change of Lieutenant-Governors about the time of the Prince of Wales' visit.

BURMA.

Sir Douglas Forsyth arrived at Rangoon on the 21st instant. Mr. Davidson, Superintendent Rangoon District Police, has been severely wounded by dacoits, 70 miles from Rangoon. He is progressing favourably.

Violent crime is increasing probably because of the apprehensions of war.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Colonel John Smith, of the 37th Regiment, retires under the commutation scheme.

The Akhoond of Swat is reported to be dying.

Colonel Horace Brown's Sikh Guard are all to be rewarded for their heroism.

Government has sanctioned a paid Adjutant from the Regular Army for the Punjaub Volun. teer Rifles. He will be attached to the company at Simla during the summer, and will do duty at Lahore during the winter.

Colonel Ross, Rifle Brigade, succeeds Major General Sankey as Brigadier at Fort William.

Colonel Ross, of the 14th Native Infantry, takes the vacancy left by Brigadier Ogilvie and goes to Moolian.

Colonel Browne, of the 63rd Regiment, gets the Brigade caused by Brigadier-General-Bright's promotion.

Color Sergeant Stubbs, 5th Fusiliers, committed suicide here on Saturday mor g last.

SATURDAY'S "GAZETTE OF INDIA."

SIMLA, 22ND MAY

Captain Jackson remains temporarily at Baroda. Captain Prothero, Deputy Superintendent Port Blair, officiates temporarily as Chief Commissioner of the Andamans and Nicobars. Captain Wimberley, First Assistant Superintendent Port Blair, officiates for Captain Prothero. Captain Birch, Second Assistant, officiates for Captain Wimberley and Grimes for Captain Birch.

Rules regarding emigration from Bombay to British or foreign colonies are made under section 56 of the Indian Emigration Act 1871 and published.

The Viceroy has conferred the title of Nawab on Abdool Gunny, of Dacca, in recognition of his public spirit and munificence.

UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH DERBY SWEEPS.

LAHORE 22ND MAY.

ONE HUNDRED RUPEE SWEEP.
SOLD 82 TICKETS.

The following favourites have been drawn :—	
45 Holy Friar	Jackson.
22 Galopin	W. H. W.
5 Camballo	Cumming.
52 Balfe	Third Go.
42 Gilbert	O. N. M. L.
38 Breechloader	D. M.
57 Telescope	Fleming.
76 Claremont	Why not again.
36 Fareham	Saunders.
64 Repentance Colt	McDonell.
24 Moriturus	Cyd.
31 Prince Arthur	Baby.

TEN RUPEE SWEEP.
SOLD 5,712 TICKETS.

The following favourites have been drawn :—	
3355 Holy Friar	Carr.
308 Galopin	M. M.
4157 Cumballo	Frieednuggur.
4348 Balfe	David.
2515 Gilbert	We're Won.
1897 Breechloader	Abdool Hamed.
1007 Telescope	Johnson,
5125 Fareham	Only J.
5240 Repentance Colt	Lucky Quartette.
939 Moriturus	Lind.
918 Prince Arthur	Oates.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SPEECH OF MR. GRANT DUFF AT ELGIN.

LONDON, 22ND MAY.

Mr. Grant Duff yesterday addressed a meeting of his constituents at Elgin, and in describing his visit to India, the hon. gentleman said that he considered the Civil and Military organization immensely strong. He had discussed, he said, the efficiency of our Army with Lord Napier of Magdala and other Military authorities who thought the Native Army was never more fit than now for the uses for which it was intended. Mr. Grant Duff further said that he was persuaded that the competitive system had given men of higher average to the Civil Service than had formerly been obtained from Haileybury.

In conclusion he alluded to the notorious misconduct of the Gaekwar of Baroda which had necessitated his removal.

LONDON, 21ST MAY, NOON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton		38,000	bales.
Do do	Surats	10,000	do
Do do	Imports of Cotton....	70,000	do
Do do	Surats	23,000	do
Do do	Stock of Cotton....	999,000	do
Do do	Surats....	191,000	do
Do do	Stock of Cotton in London.	106,750	do

Surats during the week have been freely offered with prices barely supported.

LONDON, 21ST MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull.
The London Cotton Market has been dull.
Fair Dhollera 5¼.
The Manchester Market has been unchanged.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 2d.	Nominal Prices.
7¼ lbs. do.	8s. 10½d	
40's Mule Twist	1s. 9¼d.	

Money is in active demand.
3 per cent. Consols for account 94¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 103¾
Bar Silver 56½
The sum of £216,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.
The s. s. Diadem has repaired injuries received at Gibraltar and is proceeding home.
Arrivals—Persia and Stamford.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 22ND MAY, 6-27 A.M.

Mail Steamer Australis, from Aden, arrived.
Mail Steamer Sunda, from China, arrived at 12-20 P.M.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 23rd May, 16 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. W., Ther. 90.

CANARA, 23rd May, 17 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W., Ther. 85, Bar. 30·06.

MANGALORE, 23rd May, 16·30 P.M.—Weather overcast W., wind S. to N.N. Ther max. 87, min 79, W. B. 82, Bar 29·82 3 cents.

VINGORLA, 23rd May, 17 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S.W. moderate, Ther. 92.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on Thursday last made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

FRESH efforts are to be made, we believe, in the rearing of the silkworm in the Mysore Province, and a new supply of seed procured from Japan.

THE *Madras Times* hears that it is now arranged that the ex-Gaekwar is to make a prolonged stay in Madras, and perhaps to be located there permanently.

A CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary learns that the Rev. Mr. Lamert has bought the late Mr. Ittudus Prichard's share of the *Delhi Gazette*, and that its editorship is now in the hands of Mr. C. W. Stowell.

THE Colombo *Examiner* reports that the weather is beginning to look monsoonish, but though no heavy downpour of rain has fallen since the 19th of April, there is every sign of the big south-west being at hand.

THE quantity of cotton despatched to Bombay from the Central Provinces and Berar in the week ending 15th May, amounted to 4,294 bales, and for the season to 303,869, being 10,000 bales more than in 1873-74 and 69,000 more than in 1872-73.

FROM the crop and weather report for the N. W. Provinces for the week ending the 20th May, we learn that storms of rain have visited several districts; at Benares there have been dust-storms. From Moradabad rain and heavy hail are reported doing damage to fruit.

A VIOLENT hail-storm is reported to have burst over Kasowlee at three o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th inst. and to have raged for three quarters of an hour. The hail lay like snow on the ground to a depth of some six inches. Considerable damage was done to trees, fruit, and other property.

It is said that a memorial to the Government is now being signed by the residents of Ootacamund, praying that the proposal to reduce the salary of the Commissioner of the Neilgherry District should not be carried out. A meeting of the residents was also to be held there to protest against the measure.

A NEW railway door-fastener has been invented, the object of which is apparently to so effectually lock the doors of railway waggons containing goods of sorts as that even those who are in charge of the train will not be able to open them, when once locked by the new process. It is to be hoped that passenger carriages will be exempt from this sort of fastening.

IT is stated that Lady Hobart has expressed an intention of fixing her permanent residence on the Neilgherries. There is some prospect of Captain Hobart succeeding Captain Morant, as Executive Engineer of the Neilgherries, and in that case, Lady Hobart would prefer to stay with her relatives at Coonoor or Ootacamund to returning to England.

A CORRESPONDENT in Gwalior writes to the *Delhi Gazette*:—"The Baroda business has been accepted here as as much a matter of course that no surprise was expressed at the result of the inquiry. Malharrao's character is but too well known. Not his deposition, but the patience and long-suffering and leniency of Government is *the* topic in connection with the subject. The people of Baroda are congratulated."

WE learn from Madras that the appointment of Captain W. H. Hallett to succeed Mr. Loch as Sheriff of Madras, was cancelled on Tuesday, by telegraph from the Government at Ootacamund, while the *Gazette* notification was being printed, and that this was rendered necessary by the Government having ascertained that an officer in the Army cannot legally hold the Shrievalty.

WHATEVER may be the merits of the question about the employment of natives as drivers of trains, the case of the late accident at Baidyabati cannot, we find, be cited against them. The *Englishman* was in error when it stated that the driver of the train in fault was a native. The only native official in the collision was the guard of the No. 13 down goods train, who does not appear, so far, to have been to blame.

THE *Shanghai Courier* has received intelligence from a very high authority that the Chinese Government at Peking have received official information from Manwyne of the death of Mr. Margary; that the deed was reported by the mandarin by whose orders it was done; and that the said mandarin's despatch on the occurrence was in a tone of satisfaction, and even of exultation, as expecting praise and rewards for his action.

NEWS Report from Aden from the 7th to the 12th May 1875 states that the flag-ship Glasgow arrived at Aden on 8th May. The Magpie is expected in a few days. A telegram published on Friday last stated that she arrived on the 16th instant when the Glasgow sailed for England. The Daphne and Vulture are now at Aden. 25,643 camels entered the settlement from the interior during the month of April with supplies. There is no news of interest to communicate.

THE Wesleyan ministers and missionaries in Ceylon have petitioned the Secretary of State against the ecclesiastical policy of the Colonial Government. It is, they allege, highly objectionable as Government thus directly enters upon missionary work; it is unfair to the Wesleyan society to be subjected to Government patronage ment competition; and their efforts to induce the Wesleyans to support their own ministers are greatly hindered by the Government support of Episcopalians.

A NEW Bank under the name of the Central Provinces Bank "Limited" is to be started at Jubbulpore with a capital of one lac of rupees, with power to increase. Even with this small capital only Rs. 30,000 are to be called up this year, half a lac in 1876 and the balance in 1877. The banking requirements of Jubbulpore must, as the local paper admits, be very small, and it is not surprising that the Bank of Bengal and the Delhi Bank with their expensive establishments were obliged to withdraw. Mr. T. H. Le Maistre who has, it is stated, had much experience in the banking business, is the projector of this undertaking which is apparently brought out under very fair prospects of success.

THE Colombo Chamber of Commerce have nominated Mr. Mitchell (Mr. Wall declining in its present footing to enter the Council) to the mercantile chair in the Legislative Council. In doing so the Chamber desire to state to His Excellency that they would not be understood to approve of the existing constitution of the Council or to withdraw the desire often previously expressed for reform. The Chamber pray for the removal of the obligation on official members to place their votes at the disposal of Government; are anxious to preserve the best relations with the Government and to co-operate in every way, and press on His Excellency the existing urgent call for such restoration to the Council of its privileges and powers as to His Excellency may appear fit.

As at present arranged, the Duke of Buckingham is likely to arrive at the seat of his Government about the end of July or beginning of August; but we hope, says the *Madras Times*, to obtain more decided information on the subject in a day or two. It is not yet fixed whether his Grace will assume his office at Madras or Ootacamund. His Honor the Governor is understood to be highly favourable to the Ootacamund plan, but it is possible that the Duke may have views of his own on the subject. Going up the Ghaut in a tonjon is hardly so dignified a way of assuming the Government of a Presidency as landing at the Madras pier, under salute from the guns of Fort St. George; and perhaps our new Governor may have some respect for appearances when he finds himself among his Oriental subjects who attach so much importance to them.

THE *San Francisco Alta* tells the following story of how a theological question was settled:—"A man died recently at Suter Creek who had never adhered to any particular belief in any specified system of religion, but who bore the reputation of being a liberal, kind-hearted man and good citizen. A minister was requested to conduct the funeral services, but the good man, during his discourse, said in effect that the deceased had not the least chance of salvation, but had made a bee line for the hot place. Those who heard this were very indignant, and the evening a party of men went to the minister's house, dragged him out of bed, and put a rope round his neck, declaring they would hang him. He begged hard for life, and finally retracted the aspersions he had cast upon the deceased, and promised to leave the place at once. He was then released, and the next day he packed up his effects and left."

WE learn that one of the largest industrial establishments in Vienna—Sigl's engine factory—is about to be closed. Several thousands of workmen will be thrown out of work by this disaster, and their families, numbering, it is said, about 10,000 souls, will be left destitute. Only last year this factory made about 500 locomotives, which were sent to Russia and Italy. Herr Sigl now has orders from Russia for about 400 railway locomotives, but it is said that he cannot obtain the necessary capital for carrying out these orders. He applied to the principal financial establishments of Vienna, but he was unable to give the necessary security for the money he requires, amounting to from £300,000 to £400,000. The prospect of the already large number of destitute workmen in the Austrian capital being increased by so many thousands has produced a regular panic among the inhabitants, and earnest efforts are being made to induce the Government to advance the necessary sums to Herr Sigl to enable him to keep his factory at work.

THE corr spondent of the *Eastern Budget* at St. Petersburg writing on the 14th April says:—"On the same day that the Imperial family of Russia was increased by the birth of a grand Duke, the Russian nation was augmented by the accession of upwards of 100,000 souls to the Russian nationality and religion. A few months ago this ceremony was gone through by 50,000 inhabitants of the district of Bielsk, and now it has been performed in the Russian capital itself. A deputation consisting of the higher priests of the diocese of Chelm, led by the administrator of the diocese, Monsignor Papiel, waited on the Emperor, who applauded their decision, presented them to the Empress, and other members of his family, and ordered them to be sumptuously entertained in the Winter Palace. R ssia has by this incident obtained a two-fold advantage: first by withdrawing the so-called 'United Greeks' from the spiritual control of the Pope, and next, by removing them from the political and social influence of the Poles. The efforts made hitherto by the Government to 'Russify' the people in the Polish districts have always been to a great extent neutralised by the difference of religion, but this obstacle has now been removed, and Russia may congratulate herself on the greatest victory she has yet achieved over the Poles."

THE *Academy* says:—"The German papers inform us that the Queen has expressed a wish to secure the services of the eminent painter Heinrich von Angeli, to paint her own portrait and those of the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal Family. It is further reported at Vienna, where Herr von Angeli has acquired the reputation of being the best living portrait painter, that he has not only accepted the Queen's invitation to come to Windsor in the course of the present year, but has determined to leave Germany altogether, and take up his residence permanently in England. It would appear that Angeli's signal success in his portraits of the Imperial German family and of the Emperor and Empress of Austria has been the means of directing the Queen's attention to his pre-eminent merits as a portait painter." Noticing these statements the *Athenæum* says:—"There has been a paragraph in the papers about a projected visit to England of the Viennese painter, Herr Heinrich Angeli, and it has been stated that he will, on his arrival, paint the portrait of the Queen; and that he intends to settle here. The truth is that Herr Angeli arrived in London last March, and he has already painted a portrait of the Queen. Herr Angeli has not, we believe, at present any intention of remaining in England.

SIR DOUGLAS FORSYTH is expected to leave Rangoon if present arrangements are carried out, to-morrow, we learn from the Rangoon papers, and will be accompanied by Colonel Duncan, Major Sladen, and other officers and an escort. It is to be hoped that Sir Douglas will neither be hood-winked or baffled. The inevitable delay that must ensue before the talkee-talkee is over, and a settlement is arrived at one way or the other, is much to be regretted. All business interests are suffering severely, and it is to be hoped that matters will not be left in doubt for a day longer as effectually to preclude in future, a recurrence of the present commercial panic. Had Lord Dalhousie completed his work in 1852, by the absorption of the whole country there would have been no room for the present difficulties and the road to Bhamo and likelihood of war had been open before this. The course that commends itself now to the community interested in Burmah and its people, to the trader, the philanthropist and the missionary alike, is one ending in that result.

THE *Indian Daily News* publishes the following on the state of affairs in Burmah, from a source that would not be likely to give rise to random thoughts. We give it, the *News* adds, as such, without going the length of endorsing all the writer says, for on such a subject his authority does not speak for itself:—"I fancy the third Burmese war is at our door just now *waiting an order to knock*. There will be harder fighting this time than heretofore, I suspect, as the Burmese are better armed and better disciplined than they were during the last war. My own idea is that the moment there is sufficient water in the Irrawaddy to allow good steamers to go as far as Mandalay, that a strong division ought to be pushed straight on to the capital (which could be captured in about forty eight hours as it is now stands) and a strong detachment pushed on to occupy Bhamo, after which we could choose our own time for capturing any stockades or fortified positions, the enemy may occupy between our frontier station at Thayetmyo and Mandalay. There is a talk of not making a move until the commencement of next cold season, which in my opinion would be a mistake. To *take* the Fold, and polish off all the stockades during the cold weather would be a wise move, but whilst the river is full and steamers plentiful (which at this season of the year could anchor within range of Mandalay, if I mistake not) it would be a pity to lose the opportunity of seizing the Royal City (King and all, if possible). I cannot help thinking if that was done (as it *could easily* be *done* by a bold dash) it would create such a panic that the fighting during the *cold weather* would be merely nominal, and those who wished us well, would join us at once."

THE *Times of India* says—and of course we accept the statement—that its London telegram of April 27 was not fabricated in the Bombay office. There was, therefore, a real message sent and received; but, in so far as that message purported to reflect faithfully the state of public opinion at home with reference to the deposition of the Gaekwar, it was a fabrication, and the gravity of the offence of which its compiler was guilty is not lessened by the fact that it was committed in London instead of in Bombay. There have been three stages in the history of public opinion in England regarding the Government of India's dealings with Malharrao. In the first stage, when the leading journal placed itself under the manipulation of Messrs. Lattey and Hart and Mr. Martin Wood, it was considered a settled thing that the prosecution had broken down, that Malharrao had never attempted to poison Colonel Phayre, that it was an outrageous thing to have put the prince on his trial at all, and that he ought to be restored to his throne immediately. In the second stage, the belief in Malharrao's innocence had been rudely shaken. The Government—to the great scandal of admirers of "fair play," who thought it was taking a mean advantage of the Gaekwar to contradict the false statement circulated by Messrs. Lattey and Hart about four of the Commissioners having acquitted their client—had made known the fact that the three European Commissioners were convinced of the sufficiency of evidence which the *Times* had made light of without having read it; and the articles in the *Daily Telegraph* and other papers and the powerfully written letters of Mr. Fitzjames Stephen showed the British public it had wasted its sympathy on a worthless prince. Opinion then passed into the second stage—in which it remained when the mail of the 30th ult. left England—and the *Times* expressed the general feeling by saying there were reasons for a "practical acquiescence" in the decision of the Indian Government to dethrone Malharrao, though that Government had blundered terribly in not deposing him last year for his notorious misconduct instead of trying him by a Commission on a special charge and then falling back on the general and admittedly good plea that he was unfit to reign. Criticism of this kind was still founded on imperfect information; and English opinion must have passed by this time into the third and last stage, in which, acting upon a full knowledge of the case, and having learnt that the Government of India had found the ex Gaekwar guilty of attempting to murder, and that the English Cabinet had made the policy of Lord Northbrook seem inconsistent by choosing to exercise its prerogative of mercy and to commute Malharrao's punishment into one of simple deposition, it must have absolved the Government of India from all blame for the lameness of a conclusion for which it is not responsible.

BOMBAY.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Kurrachee per H. M.'s s.s. Amberwitch will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday (to-morrow), the 25th instant, at 10 A. M.

"GENTLEMAN JACK."—A seaman named Samuel Green was charged on Saturday with having refused to pay his proper fare to a buggy-walla on the previous day, and Mr. C. P. Cooper, before whom the buggy-walla laid his complaint, directed the defendant to pay him two annas.

DISOBEDIENCE.—John Jones was charged with wilful disobedience of the lawful commands of the officers of the British ship Ashgrove, of which he is an articled seaman. The prisoner having expressed regret for his misconduct, stating his willingness to return to his duty, was warned and discharged, the Magistrate directing that he should be sent on board his ship.

INJURING A RAILWAY BANK.—Narayen Govind was charged on Saturday last, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of Mr. Robert Gradin, a permanent way inspector on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, with having injured the embankment of the Mahim Causeway, by removing the stones placed along it, to protect it against the action of the sea. From the evidence it appears that the defendant, in common with several others not before the Court, was in the habit of removing the stones of the embankment for the purpose of gaining access to oysters and other shell fish which locate themselves among these stones. His Worship fined the defendant Rs. 5.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE.—The woman Kasee was placed before Mr. P. Ryan on Friday last, at the Fort Police Court, and charged with having committed culpable homicide, by causing the death of a male child, under the circumstances already detailed by us in our report of the inquest on the body of the child, which, it may be remembered, was found lying in a gully at the back of the Government Book Depôt on the Kalbadevie road. The Coroner's jury did not return a verdict incriminating the woman Kasee, but during the interval which has elapsed since the inquest was held, the police have procured additional evidence, on the hearing of which Mr. Ryan committed the prisoner to take her trial at the ensuing Sessions.

THE "GHOST."—On Saturday night the largest audience we have yet seen at Mr. Read's entertainment, assembled to witness the recent additions to his programme, in praise of which we have already had occasion to speak. Not a single seat was vacant in the second class, several persons who came rather late having had to content themselves either with standing in the passage, or changing their tickets for other parts of the house, where, however, they were but little better off. Mr. Rogers was as good as usual as Mr. Sheakweil—the nervous tenant of the haunted house—a difficult character, which he plays with care and success. The Parsees were received enthusiastically, and as on the preceding night, got an encore for their song and dance, which created the greatest merriment.

THEME OF THE POOR.—With most men, in well-to-do circumstance, the claims of the poor are apt to be forgotten in the hour of rejoicing; those claims are the first thoughts of the truly benevolent when gladness fills their hearts. Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney's bounty to the poor of all classes is well known. In the instance we have just heard of, the blind, lame, and decrepid Parsees and the Persian Zoroastrians at the Chowpatty charitable dhuramsalla are to get the benefit of that bounty. On the anniversary of his birthday, which occurs to-morrow, Sir Cowasjee has given orders for dainty repasts to be provided at his expense for the inmates of the dharamsalla in the forenoon and also in the evening.—We also hear that on the application of the same benevolent gentleman Government have granted the Borsa Bunder railway station on which Sir Cowasjee has ordered to be built at his expense a "parav" (a room for keeping pure water) for the use of Parsees in general and orthodox Parsees in particular.

THE MALABAR HILL ROBBERIES.—Antoine Fernandes *alias* Pereira, who, it will be remembered, was arrested some time ago at Malabar Hill late at night, after having been seen jumping from the roof of a house escaping from his house, with some of his property, was brought up on Saturday last at the Girgaum Police Court, and charged on three separate counts, (1) With having stolen a gold watch, and other articles, and some rings, the property of Mr. R. B Sedgwick, of the aggregate value of Rs. 502. (2). With having stolen a set of gold studs, finger rings, &c., the property of Mr. R. W. Forrest, and valued at Rs. 50; and (3), with having assaulted and resisted the police in the execution of their duty. The prisoner was found guilty of the first charge on the evidence adduced, and Mr. Nana Morojee, before whom the case was heard, committed him to take his trial at the Sessions, which has been fixed to-day, as Mr. Sedgwick proceeds to England by this evening's mail. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the second charge and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The remaining charge being proved his Worship directed the prisoner to undergo a further term of six months' imprisonment.

A NATIVE VIEW OF ENGLISH "GAIETIES."—What actual gaieties there may be among Europeans to chase them up and to endear life, we have no means to judge, but as far as we are aware they are all formal only. Their dinner parties are serious ceremonies, the courses and plenties which are few and far between, are staid affairs without enjoyment, and their balls must be terribly fatiguing to all concerned, especially if the dreadful way in which both gentlemen and ladies dress for such occasions be taken into consideration. Music which is said to cheer the savage breast is a medley of comic and of melancholy tones, to which the audience listens cooped up in the Town Hall or in a theatre badly constructed and badly attended. When we look at the numerous native population who adorn Apollo Bunder especially on mail nights, with their fashionable dressed but melancholy and monotonless tenants inhaling the breeze and contemplating the beauties magnificent of the harbour, we are tempted to ask ourselves whether these motionless figures are really living beings or mere puppets in a show. They all wear the same national dress, but very little acquaintance, and the less of familiar intercourse seems to exist among them. Everybody is for himself. The few pedestrians,—European and native—who impart to the scene the little spark of life it contains, and who strut about listlessly, seem to have been put into life temporarily, and in the confusion of the crowd that the whole is merely a dead puppet-show on a large scale. Strains of music floated out in former times from the so-called Appollo Refreshment Rooms and conveyed additional evidence, on the hearing of which Mr. Ryan committed the prisoner to take her trial at the ensuing Sessions.

Happily the wind abated, as I have already remarked, on Saturday afternoon, and then there was a gleam of hope that all might not yet be lost. Four hundred British soldiers of the 17th and 70th Regiments, with a strong contingent of stalwart gunners, paraded in fatigue dress on that evening at six o'clock. They were not long reaching the city, and once arrived took a very short time to get into action. The work they had to do was by no means a light one, and attempted to ask ourselves whether these motionless figures did night, twelve hours on end. There was a vigor in the handling of the pick, and a boldness and daring in their method of taking a burning house to pieces which was wanting in native labor. As people remarked, too, that the hose threw several yards farther when English muscle was the motive-power at the pumps. These gallant fellows marched back with rolled jackets in the morning, and on the streets we found his boot-soles burned with hot cinders when he had leisure to examine them in his barrack-room. One man deserves special mention. He is Private Kemp of the 17th Regiment, who had charge of the house and imperilled his life more than once in shaking out burning and smoking walls. Of course many jokes were cracked—also walnuts, where of a larger kind was negotiated—and not the least amusing incident was when our worthy Chief Police Officer had the crowd in a circle that the whole is merely a dead puppet-show on a large scale. Strains of music floated out in former times from the so-called Appollo Refreshment Rooms and conclude this paragraph with a few words of praise to the engineer officers who had charge of the working parties. Messrs. Plunkett, Nicholson, and Haslett were on duty night and day during the sixty hours the fire lasted, and to their scientific management is altogether owing the rapid extinguishing of the flames after the wind ceased. Father comment on their conduct would be distasteful to these officers; so I forbear, only adding that seven thousand pounds of compositions were expended in the explosive operations under their guidance. Another company of Sappers had been ordered from Oherat to assist, but as they only arrived this afternoon their services will not probably be required. They are, however, to sleep within the city walls this evening as a precautionary measure. No troops will be required to work in the city to-night.

We learn that the excellent behaviour of the British soldiers has created a very favourable impression on the Peshawaries, who hold our men in great awe by tradition and cannot understand the mysteries of discipline. Again their eyes are *gora* in a semi-wild animal, whose every thought is centred in loot, tempered or inflamed by grog. All the large Khans and Arabs of the district assembled soon after the outbreak and tendered their assistance. They were invited to send in their carthan vessels to strengthen the water-supply. To-day about one thousand of these stalwart Pathans have been employed in putting out isolated portions of the conflagration and they have worked admirably. I fancy their services were accepted more as a compliment to the Khans, who wished to show their zeal, than for any real benefit they could have effected. The members of the Municipal Committee also, and all the leading citizens, were very loyal in their endeavours to support the Deputy Commissioner.

Seen from a height, the portion of the city burned presents a mournful aspect. Blackened walls, ruined heaps of brick and mud with masses of charred timber, a thin vapour of smoke curling above, and here and there flames bursting out and subsiding shortly after. No statistics of losses have of course yet been prepared, nor will they probably ever be arrived at with any attempt at accuracy. It is roughly computed, however, that one-fifth of the city in area has been destroyed by fire, or by the measures taken for preventing its spread. The portion lost includes some of the richest and best houses, and the quarter was eminently the aristocratic one of Peshawar, inhabited by rich merchants and bankers who pride themselves in building solid three and four-storied edifices and peopling them with a host of poor relations. Many poor people have also suffered, and it is anticipated there will be much distress. Large open spaces outside the walls are being marked off in camps for those who can find no shelter elsewhere, and these will be properly looked after and cared for by the Municipal Committee through the Municipal Committee. About twelve thousand people now find themselves deprived of their dwellings. Some have taken refuge with friends in other parts of the city, and many have sought shelter in the villages around, where they will doubtless be well cared for, the Pathans being hospitable even to a fault. Yet a large portion of them must dwell in the streets for many months to come, and most of those thus summarily ousted will need assistance to re-build. The Deputy Commissioner has already addressed Government on behalf of these wretched outcasts, and though it is not probable direct assistance will be given yet it is believed the general public both at home and out here will be invited to subscribe money towards an alleviation of the misery which must be otherwise great. Perhaps you might be tempted to appeal on their behalf to the generosity of your readers. I am sure the Deputy Commissioner will gladly receive all sums entrusted to him for disposal.

I have said little about the conduct of the Deputy Commissioner, Captain Ommaney. It is simply above all praise, and it is better not to attempt an eulogy where words must fail. He remains night and day in the city, and has been the head-piece of the machinery employed in extinguishing the fire. Let me also mention the name of Mr. Christie, the District Superintendent of Police Captain Ommaney must have found in him an able second, and the force under his charge has preserved wonderful order throughout.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 23rd May, 5-20 P.M.—Time in transit 13 hours 7 minutes

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 12 P.M. of the 22nd May to 8 P.M. of the 23rd May were as follows:—

	h. m.	h. m.
From Calcutta	min. 0 59	min. 0 5
" Madras	one in 0	20

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE FIRE AT PESHAWUR.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "PIONEER."]

PESHAWUR, SUNDAY EVENING, 16TH MAY.

You will have had intelligence, doubtless, by telegraph long before this reaches you, of the terrible fire which has lately raged in Peshawar unchecked for over sixty hours. Your readers will conceive some idea of the magnitude of the disaster when they learn that one fifth of the city is now a mass of dust and ashes and smouldering embers: that about twelve thousand people have been burnt out of their homes; that over three thousand houses have been destroyed either by fire or gunpowder; and that the portion in ruins, lately occupied by prosperous traders, chiefly Hindoos, represent quite one half of the wealth of this thriving city.

Of its population of about fifty-eight thousand souls one-third are Hindoos and the rest Mussulmans. All the former and most of the latter are industrious and hard-working, although there is no want of the turbulent element and of that which lives on other men's wits. The cholera epidemics for which this neighbourhood was until lately unhappily famous have within the last three years diminished marvellously in severity; and while decrease of suffering must be justly due to the wonderful drainage schema organized and carried out by the present Deputy Commissioner.

The fire broke out in the house of a small Mussulman trader. There was sickness in his family, and he followed the superstitious custom of his race by calling n a Moulla, or priest, to scare away the evil by prayer. A Moulla, of course, cannot subsist on prayer alone; so bread and meat had to be cooked for him that he might pray more comfortably. Some sparks flew to a corner of the room where a heap of chopped straw lay. The straw was soon on fire, the flame reached the rafters before there was time to fetch water. A strong hot wind was blowing outside. Three or four houses close by were aflame in a few minutes. This was at 4 P.M. of last Thursday, the 13th instant Somehow the news never reached the police, and only two hours later, when some twenty or thirty houses were in ashes, did the Deputy Commissioner, seeing the smoke from cantonments, suspected danger and hurry off to the city. The fire had everything in its favor; a strong breeze, and a previous fortnight of unusually dry hot weather. A fair start was only required to enable it to have its own way in the race against water. Having secured this, the fire kept well ahead of all efforts to extinguish it, until Saturday evening, when that fickle ally the wind went over to the enemy and there was nothing left but to succumb. The Deputy Commissioner on arrival lost no time in sending for assistance to cantonments, and it was freely given by Colonel Light, who commands the Brigade in the absence of General Wilson. Let me here record the excellent feeling which exists between the military and civil element in Peshawur. In no station is the fellowship stronger, and a bright picture of the good resulting therefrom is painted in the opportunities rendered to the townspeople on this occasion by the soldiers, English and native, of the garrison. Before long four hundred sepoys were surrounding the fire with water. The fire engines did not work satisfactorily at first, owing to the absence of a suction hose, which would have enabled the workers to get the water direct from any of the many wells abounding all over the city without the loitering agency of a bheestie's *mussuck*. The services of the soldiers must have been all the more appreciated because the citizens were at first utterly paralyzed. Those who had property to remove had their hands full in getting it outside the gates, while those who had no such stake in the matter had only gaze in wonderment or stumble across the fire hose. There was much difficulty experienced in impressing a couple of hundred youths into the work of filling earthen vessels with water and then carrying it to the engines. By next day, however, a little order was maintained, and a strong body of water carriers was organized. Meanwhile the fire had increased in force and volume, following an extraordinary zig-zag course changing as the wind shifted in the slightest degree. At last, by Friday noon become evident that the fire would never be got under by the small driblets of water the engines supplied. A council was held and the engineer officers present strongly urged that certain portions of the city should be abandoned to its fate, and an effort made to save the rest by cutting a broad street through a network of narrow lanes and small houses. The defenders would then take up their position on the edge of this line and battle with all sparks or firebrands that should be driven across. Measures were promptly taken to carry out this project and quite an army of sepoys including the Sappers and Miners, who worked like slaves throughout, was gathered together to demolish with pick and shovel. Gunpowder had been procured from the fort arsenal. It was carried through sparks and flames in leather *mussaks* wetted outside, and where these failed the fire was placed in earthen *tatties* and daubed over with mud. Soon the Sappers were in their element, mining and exploding. Houses came down rapidly in most instances, though there were some tough ones to enter which defeated more attempts than one. Unhappily when the work of destruction was nearly completed it was discovered that the line taken was much too near the line of fire, which, in fact, in two or three places and invaded the portion it was intended to defend with not much force to be thrust back. There was now nothing for it but to take up another line further back and begin the work of demolition over again. Accordingly the explosions of gunpowder were again commenced, and by Saturday evening a very fine new street had been prepared. Had the fire come up to this, it is calculated one half the city would have been sacrificed. But the protection would have been by far the most valuable half, consisting of rich bazaars and expensive buildings, while that abandoned, with the exception of the part actually burned, had but few really good houses.

Happily the wind abated, as I have already remarked, on Saturday afternoon, and then there was a gleam of hope that all might not yet be lost. Four hundred British soldiers of the 17th and 70th Regiments, with a strong contingent of stalwart gunners, paraded in fatigue dress on that evening at six o'clock. They were not long reaching the city, and once arrived took a very short time to get into action. The work they had to do was by no means a light one, and did that night, twelve hours on end. There was a vigor in the handling of the pick, and a boldness and daring in their method of taking a burning house to pieces which was wanting in native labor. As people remarked, too, that the hose threw several yards farther when English muscle was the motive-power at the pumps. These gallant fellows marched back with rolled jackets in the morning, and on the streets we found his boot-soles burned with hot cinders when he had leisure to examine them in his barrack-room. One man deserves special mention. He is Private Kemp of the 17th Regiment, who had charge of the house and imperilled his life more than once in shaking out burning and smoking walls. Of course many jokes were cracked—also walnuts, where of a larger kind was negotiated—and not the least amusing incident was when our worthy Chief Police Officer had the crowd in a circle that the whole is merely a dead puppet-show on a large scale. Strains of music floated out in former times from the so-called Appollo Refreshment Rooms and conclude this paragraph with a few words of praise to the engineer officers who had charge of the working parties. Messrs. Plunkett, Nicholson, and Haslett were on duty night and day during the sixty hours the fire lasted, and to their scientific management is altogether owing the rapid extinguishing of the flames after the wind ceased. Father comment on their conduct would be distasteful to these officers; so I forbear, only adding that seven thousand pounds of compositions were expended in the explosive operations under their guidance. Another company of Sappers had been ordered from Oherat to assist, but as they only arrived this afternoon their services will not probably be required. They are, however, to sleep within the city walls this evening as a precautionary measure. No troops will be required to work in the city to-night.

We learn that the excellent behaviour of the British soldiers has created a very favourable impression on the Peshaw

HOUSE OF COMMONS—APRIL 29.

HORSES.

Mr. Chaplin rose, amidst cheers, to call attention to the report of the select committee of the House of Lords in 1873 on horses, and to move "That this house views with apprehension the large and constant export of the best and soundest stud horses and brood mares for general purposes from this country, and wishes to direct the attention of her Majesty's government to the national importance of taking such steps as may be desirable to prevent the deterioration of the stock which remains." He said, seldom or ever, he apprehended, in the annals of the house, had there been taken a course more uncalled for, more unwarrantable, or more offensive than the course that had been adopted by the member for Cavan (hear, hear). He appeared to forget that he was now admitted into an assembly of gentlemen, but, however that might be, he (Mr. Chaplin) was proportionately grateful to the house for the decision by which they had rejected the hon. member's motion; and there was no man in this house or the country who would not re-echo the eloquent and indignant protest of the right hon. gentleman at the head of the government (cheers). He trusted the house would consider that the importance of the subject he was about to submit for their consideration was a sufficient apology for his intruding it on their attention, for it appeared to him that the demand and supply of horses in this country—horses bred and produced in the United Kingdom—was a question of great importance, not only to himself and other hon. members in that house, but to an immense number of persons out of it. In addition to that it was a subject engaging the attention of the government, and with regard to that it was a matter of deep concern to the interest of the nation at large (cheers). Whatever might be the cause—whether owing to the almost instinctive love and knowledge of the animal which appeared to be indigenous to the character of Englishmen (hear, hear), or whether it was to the enormous care and attention that had been bestowed on his production in this country in the most perfect form—one thing was perfectly certain, that this country had enjoyed for a considerable period all the advantages that were to be derived from a breed of horses hitherto unrivalled in any part of the world. There might be a difference of opinion how it had been brought about, but he attributed to the institution of the turf as it had been conducted in this country the unquestionable superiority of our horses over those of any other country (hear, hear), because he believed that racing, as conducted in the past, had conduced more to the general welfare of the horse than at present (hear, hear). Racing was, he was happy to think, in a tolerably flourishing condition, and well able on the whole to take care of itself; but at the same time, when they heard it constantly decried and run down, when there were in connection with it, as he frankly admitted, some things he would gladly see altered (hear, hear), he did not despair of seeing reforms carried out in connection with it. They would do well to remember that beyond all question and doubt it had been the turf mainly if not entirely that had promoted, stimulated, and encouraged the breeding of thoroughbreds in England in perfection, and through them it had benefitted and improved every class of horse to such an extent that they had not only been sought for but they had become the admiration and envy of the people in every quarter of the world, (hear, hear). That was a circumstance of which every Englishman ought justly to feel proud. He could not, however, look forward without apprehension to the continuance of a similar state of things in future. There was a well grounded alarm in the minds of a number of persons competent to form an opinion that the country was loosing the best of its breeding stock this country we had been enabled to compete with foreign countries for the possession of these most valuable animals. His remarks were wholly directed to other animals, which, however, were no less valuable because they could not compete with our racehorses for the general purposes of the country. This was the class which foreign governments had been buying out of England by wholesale. Some persons might ask how it was that, with an increased and a still more increasing demand for horses in England, this description of animal did not remain in the country. The breeding of horses, however, and everything connected with that occupation, hitherto been left in England to private enterprise: and as long as we had nothing to compete with abroad it answered remakably well. But of late years the governments of foreign countries had become keenly alive to the fact that many great advantages appertained to a country which had a good breed of horses of its own (hear, hear). The governments of Hungary, Austria, France, Germany, and Belgium had all established a good breed of horses, and had appointed agents whose business was to purchase for them, and who would reject any animal that was unsound in the slightest degree. These agents bought without considering price when they saw a horse they wanted, and scoured the country in every direction to secure the best animals. It was of course impossible that private enterprise could compete with that system, for horses of the kind to which he had referred often fetched in this way from 4000*l.* to 5000*l.* and in one case he knew of as high as 6000*l.* He remembered that case well, because he was concerned on the occasion for the noble lord, who was formerly Speaker of that house, Lord Ossington, who united to his many other excellent qualities those of a thorough sportsman (hear, hear). It would be in the recollection of many hon. members that, but three or four years ago, there had been a celebrated sale of the most famous stock of through-breds in Great Britain—when the stud of the distinguished breeder, Mr. Blenkiron, a most patriotic Englishman, was dispersed of. In that stud were two horses descended from the most famous breed we had ever possessed. One of them was Blair Athol, described as the best horse in the world, and the other was his own brother, Berdalbane, of no less value as a stud horse, though greatly inferior to his brother as a racer. The late lamented lord to whom he had referred was certainly second to none in his knowledge and love of horses, and recognised the unusual merits of this particular horse. He accordingly commissioned him (Mr. Chaplin) to attend the sale and offer a price for him, in order if possible to secure the horse for the benefit of his tenants and neighbours. What was the result? Owing to the exertions of a patriotic body of English gentlemen, who, at the last moment, formed themselves into a company, and of whom the hon. member for Scarborough was one, Blair Athol was bought, and kept in this country, for the sum of 12,000*l.* the Prussian agent having actually bid 11,500*l.* for him. Breadalbane fetched 6,000*l.*,—three times the sum he was himself commissioned to give—and was bought by a foreign agent. That furnished a simple answer to the question why our best horses were not kept in the country. It might be of interest to the house if he stated how the studs were managed in Germany, and for the information on that point he had to thank the German ambassador, who had found that in the Austrian, Italian, and French studs there were altogether 5,000 stallions. In Italy there were 350, in France 1,500, which were to be raised at the rate of 200 a year till they reached 2,500; and in Austria and Hungary, 3,400. In Germany there were three principal breeding studs, and in addition there were eleven depots, containing about 1 450 horses. From these depots at the proper season these horses were taken and distributed, in the proportion of one to six, under the charge of government servants, and were located in 540 different stations throughout the country. The whole cost of maintaining these studs was 170,000*l.* a year; and as the state obtained in fees 70,000*l.* annually, the result was the maintenance of 50,000 foals were produced at a gross cost of 100,000*l.* a year, or an average of 2*l.* per head (hear, hear). A system which produced such result was surely worthy of our attention, especially as he would point out to the house that the average price charged in Germany was only 10*s.* a mare, a similar establishment in this country, where not less than two guineas would be charged, would bring in 280,000*l.*, and, therefore, before greatly improving the breed of horses in this country, we should at the same time be putting 110,000*l.* a year into our pockets (hear, hear). The serious part of the question was that 1,700 horses in Germany were of English extraction bred from English sire or mare, and that one-fifth of that number had been exported from this country. France in ten years, down to 1873, had received from England 541 stallions, of which 150 still remained in the French studs. The evidence of several witnesses who had been examined before the commission supported his own view of the case. Mr. Phillips, the army contractor, had stated before the commission that a large number of stallions now travelling the country unsound, and that foreign had got the best class of horses; while other gentlemen of authority on the subject had said that many of the stallions in this country were "roarers" and were suffering from spavin, and that consequently a large and inferior animal was bred from them. Therefore he thought that his hon. friends the member for Dorset must admit that, whatever might be the state of our present horse supply, we should have to look forward to a very miserable state of things. There were two things which we had to do. In the first place, we must encourage the practice of breeding, and in the second discourage the bad stallions, and devise some means of retaining good ones in England, and dispersed them throughout the country. Stopping the exportation of horses was out of the question, as any attempt in that direction would only end in failure. At the same time, he had two or three proposals to make which appeared to be feasible. To discourage bad stallions was not very difficult. It could be managed without any serious interference with the liberty of the subject. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had taken the tax off horses, and it was a course open to the right hon. gentleman, should he think fit, to re-impose it. The suggestion he would offer, to the right hon gentleman was that the tax should be imposed upon all travelling stallions, who on examination, failed to fulfil certain conditions as to soundness, which ought to be secured. Then in order to retain the good horses in this country, we might establish government depots in England on the same system which had proved so successful in Germany. We had the machinery at hand, because there were now certain state establishments in this country maintained for the breed of horses. If the object of these establishments was, as he believed it to be, to improve the national breed of horses, that object would be accomplished a thousand times better by adopting the plan he had mentioned than in producing every year, as they did now, a number of worthless colts. No great amount of capital would be needed. There were not enough horses to be found in England. They were not at this moment to be found in numbers sufficient to justify the outlay of more than 5,000*l.* or 6,000*l.*, or, at the utmost, 10,000*l.* a year. If once they were purchased they would not only pay their own keep but they would pay a very good interest into the bargain. At the proper season of the year they might be sent through the country in detachments, in charge of government servants; or, if it were thought desirable, they might be let at annual auction, as the Glasgow stud was let at this moment. That stud, which he had just visited, not only did an enormous deal of good, but it paid a considerable return to its promoters. If this project should not be approved of—although it was one to which he attached the highest degree of importance—something might be done by giving liberal prizes at agricultural shows to foals, to yearlings, and to two-year-old horses. The younger the stock the quicker the return and consequently the greater would be the inducement to owners. On those occasions where the horses were winners they should supplement the prizes by prizes to the stallions and mares who bred them; and in this way the house would see that owners would have considerable inducement to retain mares. The best stallions not for what they were themselves, but for what they begot—would become the recipient of a large number of prizes, and would thus become a valuable property to their owners. He knew well that in making these proposals he was submitting them to a prejudiced House of Commons; but he knew no less well that this was a non-party question. Hostile amendments had been placed on the paper, and placed, he was confident, in no unfriendly spirit to him. To his hon. friend the member for Dorset he would say that he regarded this as a question of great importance, with which they would be compelled soon to deal. He would ask his hon. friend, was he aware that three-fourths of the horses that worked in these streets came from abroad (hear, hear.) Was he aware that ever since the report had been made public the price of the horses for the omnibus companies had risen five per cent.? Was he aware that Mr. Phillip, the great army contractor, had stated before the committee of the other house that in case of a sudden emergency, the British army could not be horsed in this country? Was he aware, to use his own words, that this was not a money question, but a question of not having the animals? Was he aware that that had announced upon the highest authority that the supply in this country was deficient? He (Mr. Chaplain) wanted to know what was the meaning of a deficient supply. It might mean that in a sudden foreign emergency they might find themselves some fine morning—especially if the example of Prussia was to be followed by other nations—placed in a position of difficulty and danger which, for aught they knew, might end in disaster to the nation. It was true that they were at peace, and God grant they might long remain so. But when they looked to the Continent, and saw what was going on around, could they as men of common understanding shut their eyes to the fact that if peace was universal, peace in this case was unhappily only another name for long and deadly preparation for war? What would be our condition if we were called upon to act? (cheers.) Was his hon. friend the member for Dorset (Mr. Sturt) prepared to horse the British army (loud laughter). His hon. friend he knew well was a man who was equal to any occasion; but he would ask him where he was going to obtain his horses. Even his hon. friend would not undertake to get them in England. He would not be able to obtain them in Germany, for there the doors had been closed; nor could he get them in France, for there they had been obliged to go elsewhere for 10,000 horses. If his hon. friend could not meet these objections which he had raised he had no right to resort to an evasive amendment, which he trusted the house would not support. This was a question of enormous importance, and one the interests of which he had most sincerely at heart. It was not given to any man to command success; but if he should succeed on this occasion it would be to him a source of honest exultation. If he should fail, he should have the consolation that no offence on his part should be spared to denounce what he believed to be the blind and suicidal policy in which they had persisted, and which, sooner or later, would result in our losing from them shores that famous breed of horses which, tracing as they did their descent to the purest blood of Asia, had been brought by the judgment, by the skill, and by the knowledge of those who had gone before them, to the highest perfection, and which not in one but in many thousands of cases had proved their vast superiority, and had upheld our national renown in every country and every climate where the name of England and her horses are known (loud cheers.)

Colonel Kingscote, in seconding the Motion, attributed the falling off in breeding to the superior profits of beef and mutton, and recommended that the money spent on Queen's Plates should be employed in giving prizes.

Mr. Sturt, on rising to move the previous question, said he was quite willing to admit that his hon. friend the member for Lincolnshire had not only brought forward this question with his usual ability, but also that he was actuated by no other motive and no other desire than a sincere and unselfish wish to improve the breed of horses in this country. He hoped his hon. friend would give him the like credit, if he could not pay him the same compliment, although he (Mr. Sturt) might feel bound to differ not only from his resolutions, but also from his opinions. What was the first resolution? when he first saw it on the paper he said, "Hallo, here are two resolutions combined in one" (laughter), and the speech of his hon. friend had confirmed that view. Let them examine the resolutions carefully, impartially, and in a business-like way. His hon. friend asked them to express an opinion against foreigners visiting these shores and taking away our best stallions and brood mares, and he proceeded to ask for some parliamentary interference to prevent the deterioration of the remaining stock. He joined issue with his hon. friend on both these points. He (Mr. Sturt) was for open competition, and he denied *in toto* that there was any deterioration in the breed of our horses. On the subject of competition he spoke as a breeder, because competition raised and enhanced the value of the article produced. Who were the chief competitors for one's own? Why, those and those only throwing any obstacles or impediments in their way—he care not where they came from—France, Russia, Germany, Italy, Austria, Australia, or even Mesopotamia (laughter)—he said, "Welcome illustrious stranger (loud laughter), the more you compete for my prizes the more I shall like you and the better I shall be pleased with you." Surely his hon. friend did not advocate that the government should employ a man to outbid the foreigner in his endeavour to obtain the best article he could? Who was to be the judge of the article? Who was to possess this supernatural gift, and to be able to tell for certain which was the best stallion and which was the best mare? He strongly advised the government of the day not to embark on any such undertaking. Let him advance one step further, and suppose that his hon. friend had got a man to out nod the nod of the illustrious stranger, where was he to place his horse when he had got him? Was he not to parade the Queen's highway, or was he to be employed in the barrack-yard? His hon. friend must know, or if not, he (Mr. Sturt) would tell him, that if the government interfered one single iota—to the extent even of one single hair of one single tail belonging to one single horse (laughter)—they were what was called "in for it," and they would have harass and government breeding establishments which meant nothing more nor less than large grants of money from the Consolidated Fund (cheers). His hon. friend had framed an imaginary grievance, and then had proceeded to demolish it. His hon. friend told him he was modest. He was not half so modest as the mover of this resolution, because if there was one man who had done more than another to improve the breed of horses it was his hon. friend (cheers). His hon. friend, to his (Mr. Sturt's) knowledge, had materially, substantially, and numerically improved the breed of horses in this country (hear, hear). His hon. friend had improved materially, substantially, and intrinsically the breed of horses in this country. Give him (Mr. Sturt) public competition and private interference against parliamentary interference and legislative enactment, and save him from going one inch further in the direction of paternal government. With respect to the latter part of the resolution he would observe that the deterioration of stock must mean one or both of two things—real deterioration in numbers or degeneracy of quality. Now he was prepared to refute both these assertions. With respect to the witnesses who gave evidence he would say that of all who were taken in hand, spiflicated, and hung up to dry, there was none more conspicuous and in bolder relief than the seconder of the motion, the hon. member for Gloucestershire (laughter). Now with regard to the diminution in the number of horses. In the year 1862 the number chargeable with duty was 570,181, whereas in 1872 the number was 885,000 (hear, hear). The committee stated that there was no reason to suppose that there was any falling off in the stock of horses in this country; but that, on the contrary, it was increasing. His hon. friend the member for Lincolnshire had told the house of the difficulty he experienced in mounting himself, but he should bear in mind that he was a remarkably fine specimen of mankind, and that nature had lavished upon him the choicest embellishments (loud laughter). With regard to the increase of wealth in this country, that meant increase of luxury, which meant more carriage horses, more driving horses, more ponies, more hunters, more hacks for sons and daughters (laughter). In speaking of deterioration his hon. friend entirely ignored the state and condition of our thoroughbred stock. Now was he not aware that the thoroughbred stock of the country was the fountain head from which we obtained all the best of our horse and their speed, muscle, but the lasting qualities of stamina and pluck which were the characteristics of English horses? His hon. friend had the audacity to get up and tell the house that there was not a single good class hack, whose sire or grandsire was written in the chronicles of the stud book. In the year 1700 the average height of thoroughbred horses in the country was 14 hands. In 1727 the average height was 15 hands 2½ inches. The height of thoroughbred horses had increased one inch in every 26 years, and it was not everybody who knew that (laughter). In the year 1700 the Emperor of Morocco presented Louis XIV. with a stallion whose height was 13 hands. Now if there was a stallion of great height and development. His height was 15 hands. His name was Marske, and he was the sire of Eclipse. Now, was it not a curious fact that in the course of 175 years the height of stallions had increased from 13 hands to 17 hands 2 inches? (hear, hear.) The height of King John was 16 hands 2 inches, his girth 6 feet and ½ an inch, his size below the knee was 8¼ inches. The height of Lord Clifden was 16 hands 2 inches, his girth 6 feet, his size below the knee 9 inches. The height of Blair Athol was 16 hands 1½ inch, his girth 6 feet 6 inches, and his size below the knee 8¼ inches. The height of Parmesan was 15 hands 3 inch, his girth 6 feet 10½ inches, and his size below the knee 7 inches. The average measure of these stallions was over 16 hands. Parmesan was the sire of two consecutive winners of the Derby (hear, hear.) In 1825 there was a mare belonging to a country apothecary at Newmarket which in three consecutive years produced three of the best animals of their day. His theory was that the more owners bred the more likely they were to attain perfection, but at all events he was successful in farming to be placed on breeders. Three or four years ago he set up a small breeding establishment and became possessed of three as perfect brood mares as could be found, and in order to obtain the best produce he sent them to the most expensive horses, paying 100 guineas for each. In the course of a few months, on going into his paddock, he found that the mares were no more in foal than he was at the present moment (roars of laughter). He had endeavoured to show that conclusion before the house was unnecessary, and congratulated his hon. friend and those who supported him on the fact that he had not ventured to suggest the propriety of placing an export or import duty on horse, because they must know that the countries were alive to the inestimable blessings conferred on them by free trade, and he wished to remind hon. gentlemen that any measure having a reactionary policy and tending to a return to protection would be viewed not with suspicion and hostile criticism, but would meet with an unmistakeable negative throughout the length and breadth of the land. His hon. friend had endeavoured to frighten the country by danger that the country might suffer in case of an invasion; but he would guarantee to the Government the use of 100,000 horses —not out of his own stud of course (laughter).—but on such an occasion he would stand sponsor for the loyalty of his constituency. The younger the stock the quicker the return, and consequently the greater would be the inducement to owners. On those occasions where the horses were winners they should supplement the prizes by prizes to the stallions and mares who bred them; and in this way the house would see that owners would have considerable inducement to retain mares. The best stallions not for what they were themselves, but for what they begot—would become the recipient of a large number of prizes, and would thus become a valuable property to their owners. He knew well that in making these proposals he was submitting them to a prejudiced House of Commons; but he knew no less well that this was a non-party question. Hostile amendments had been placed on the paper, and placed, he was confident, in no unfriendly spirit to him. To his hon. friend the member for Dorset he would say that he regarded this as a question of great importance, with which they would be compelled soon to deal. 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